

REM WORD

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# Living science

NATURALIST COMICS

The background of the page is a highly detailed fractal image. It features a central, bright yellow starburst or floral-like shape with intricate, repeating patterns. This central shape is surrounded by a dense field of smaller, similar patterns, creating a rich, textured appearance. The color palette is primarily warm, consisting of various shades of brown, gold, and yellow, with some darker, almost black, areas in the background. The overall effect is one of complex, organic-looking geometry.

Rem Word

**Living science. Naturalist Comics**

«Издательские решения»

## **Word R.**

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The speed of light. Perpetual Motion. Time Machine. Antigravity. Communication of similar forms. Teleportation. Sensational experiences on the kitchen table. Classical science. The world is in a new light. It is more expensive than money.

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# **Living science Naturalist Comics**

**Rem Word**

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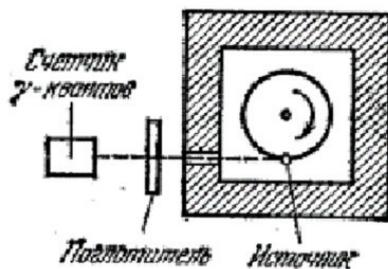
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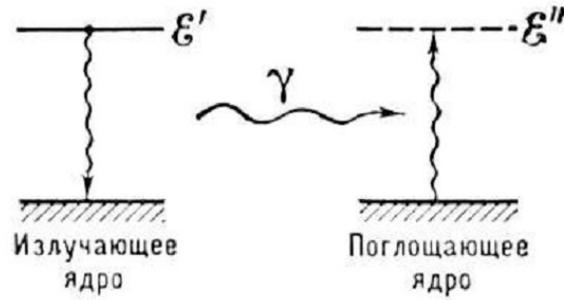
## Light is faster than light



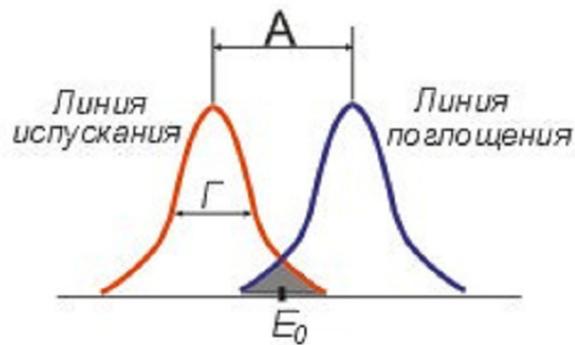
From the science known to us, taught in schools and universities, the mysterious, now similar to religion or magic, its peak has flown away. It happened in the first half of the twentieth century. ... First of all, some scientists introduce the sly position that particles of light do not have their own rest mass. These corpuscles themselves lose the status of the actual, material formations and are henceforth called “pure energy.” And this is all despite the fact that energy is an abstract meaning, only the ability of the body to do a certain work. This state of affairs seeks to present A. Einstein’s Special and General Theories of Relativity formulated at the beginning of the twentieth century. A rather weighty basis for creating theories of STR and GR, it should be noted, is available. This is a very curious behavior of light. Firstly, its speed, as if, is always the same. It is equal to the constant  $C - 300$  thousand kilometers per second. Even when the source moves towards the observer. The principle of arithmetic addition of speeds does not work here. If it were otherwise, the starry sky, for example, would seem to us a set of luminous lines, not points. Stars move rather quickly, and turn around their axis. If their own speed were transmitted to particles of light, accelerated or delayed photons, arriving at an observer on Earth sooner or later, they would blur the image of the star into a broad line. Is this the reason for the statement of SRT: “The speed of light is constant, does not depend on the movement of the source,” and all mental constructions emanating from this?



Probably, photons having a speed other than  $C$  exist. A lot of them. However, their method of registration should be different. The Mössbauer effect is known. Two crystals cooled to almost absolute zero, with atoms almost stopped, are not able to exchange gamma quanta (“hard light”), if they only begin to move relative to each other at some speed (several centimeters per second). Quanta fly through the crystal without finding an atom with a suitable absorption spectrum. Look at the picture. As soon as the absorber of quanta (in this case, the source, anyway) begins to move, hard photons pass through it and are recorded by the detector.



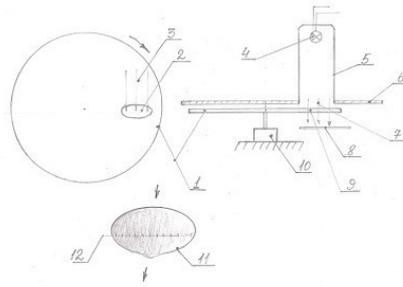
Schematic representation of the process. The condition for the reception of a gamma-quantum by the nucleus is the equality of the levels of radiation – the absorption of an elementary receiver and transmitter.



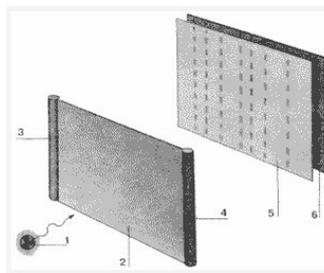
In other words, the emission lines must either completely coincide or intersect somehow. If objects have a lot of elementary particles moving with their own thermal speeds in all directions, the possibility that they will “see” each other, even moving with considerable speed, is preserved. And yet, the speed of mutual movement, until the complete disappearance of the optical contact, is limited.



We return to the stars. Yes, we do not see these celestial bodies as luminous segments, or more precisely, the optical similarities of comets due to the fact that the speed of light is limited only by the limited intersection of the emission-absorption lines in our eyes and in the matter of stars. Otherwise, for example, the “flying” star Barnard, which moves across the sky to the diameter of the moon for 170 years, would definitely look tail-shaped. But – we must look more carefully. Perhaps artificially created ideas about the finiteness of the speed of light make it difficult for astrophysicists and astronomers to notice a certain blurring of stars (and especially binary stars) in the course of their movement.



One of the author's long-standing experiences is the scanning through of a rotating semi-transparent disk. The photographs show that, closer to its edge, where the linear velocity is higher, the screen becomes more transparent (while with a fixed disk, the illumination is uniform). The higher the mutual speed of the light source and obstacles, the lower the probability of the screen absorbing "non-standard" quanta. Thus, the Mössbauer effect is manifested not only in the sterile conditions of first-class laboratories, exclusively with frozen crystals and gamma quanta, but also on the Kulibin table, and everywhere in our lives. 1. A translucent textolite disk capable of rotating with a linear speed of the rim of 10 ms. 2. The projection of a spot of light transmitted through the disk. 3. A stream of light passing through the disk (for clarity, it is shown rotated 90°). 4. A lamp creating a stream of light 5. A tube with a lamp 6. A stationary platform with a tube 7. A stream of light passing through a certain oval area. 8. Photo material – photo paper, or photographic film (in this case, a camera obscura is used to obtain a clear projection of the spot). 9. Directly, the translucent area of the disk. 10. The electric motor rotating a disk. 11. The spot area, which becomes lighter when the disc is rotated. 12. The spot area (closer to the center, where the screen speed is less), in comparison with the distance from the axis, is darkened.



...The movement of the screen can be replaced and its heated. Indeed, at the same time its atoms and molecules begin to move faster. About this experiment – the publication in the "TM" №5, 2000. – "Temperature and radiation". 1. Light source. 2. Screen. 3 and 4. Heating and cooling devices that create a temperature gradient along the screen. 5. Translucent screen that regulates the intensity of the flow of light (radiation). 6. Light sensitive material. A directional stream of light passes through the glass with a gradient from 200°C to room temperature. The photographic paper located behind the screen captures the appearance of dark stripes longitudinal to the gradient. The heated area becomes lighter (more transparent). Thus, once again confirms the idea that photons with non-standard speed are captured by matter with a lower probability.

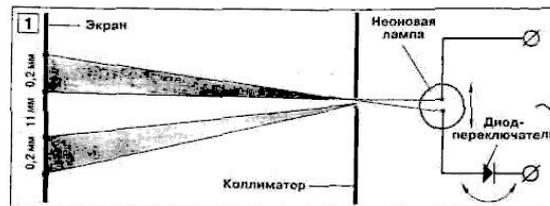


The emission, absorption of radio waves is collective. This process involves groups of microparticles. In metals, these are free electrons having high own speeds of motion. Therefore, radio waves, “superluminal” and “before light”, manifest themselves much easier in measurement. Experiments on the radiolocation of celestial bodies, conducted, in particular, by American astrophysicists, convincingly show that the speed of an electromagnetic wave is added to the speed of the planet itself. As is known, the Soviet and Russian space stations in 80% of cases fail in the research of the Far Space. The percentage of errors in the navigation apparatus of NASA and the European Agency is much less. This ratio is connected, it must be assumed, with the greater conservatism of domestic scientists who stubbornly do not wish to take the necessary amendments into account for automatic stations. Supporters of the SRT sometimes argue that relativistic calculations are necessary for the normal functioning of the satellites of the global positioning system (Glonass, GPS). It is not true. The positioning of the stations in the near-earth orbit is carried out automatically, according to the “rappers” on the Earth, without the Lorentz formulas, tensors, and the notorious Einstein “time dilation”. We are surrounded by streams of particles of light, which, at first with difficulty, but can be detected. Light substance is capable of, obviously, creating structures having zero or near-zero speed with respect to coarse matter – atoms and molecules. Such knowledge is a great power. Perhaps, this state of affairs, from the turn of the century, is trying to hide from us, having created, among other scientific fakes, the Theory of Relativity, powerful supranational structures.

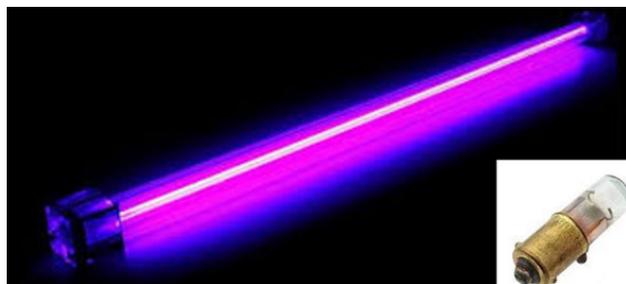


Photons moving relative to us at near-zero speeds (or even at rest) may be able to create “clouds” that hide the secrets of the past and the present. Electronic mail box of the author for communication. I am ready to listen and say [sattelit45@yandex.ru](mailto:sattelit45@yandex.ru)

## Measure the speed of light. At home



According to the materials of the author's articles in "TM", No. 10, 2001, p. 53. and No. 3, 2002, p. 24. In a household fluorescent lamp, the plasma temperature is of the order of tens of thousands of degrees. This corresponds to the movement of charged particles at a speed of about 100 km / s. Photons emitted by ions flying at a speed  $V$  must have a speed  $C + V$  directed along the axis of the lamp parallel to the film, in accordance with the classical ballistic principle of velocity addition (and not with the SRT formulas). If this is the case, the spot will shift in the direction of movement of the ions emitting light. But if the second postulate of SRT is true, then the shift of the light spot will not occur. The speed of the light source  $V$  will not increase to the value of  $S$ . The course of the experiment. I use a miniature neon lamp with a glass envelope that is transparent to UV radiation. With a pressure of about 0.1 mm Hg, a distance between the electrodes of 1.7 mm and an operating voltage of 220 V, the inert gas ions are able to acquire a speed comparable to the speed of light  $C$ . Light from such a radiator passes through a narrow diaphragm (or pinhole camera) and gets on the screen located parallel to the plane of the emitter electrodes at a distance of 0.8 m. The direction of the current in the lamp can be changed using a diode. After switching on, an image of the lamp appears on the projection screen. Both electrodes and a gas discharge pillar between them are clearly visible. When the current direction changes, the image shifts towards positive ions by 11 mm with an absolute error of 0.2 mm. This means that the speed of light  $C$  is added to the speed of movement of its source  $V$  according to the classical, "ballistic" principle, and not according to the SRT formulas. One thing is that from a beam of light, outside of spectral analysis, one can calculate the speed of the radiation source, no longer in the spirit of the Theory of Relativity. The exact magnitude of the speed of movement of ions in a neon lamp is difficult to determine. According to indirect estimates, it has an order of 2000 km / s. This is in good agreement with the results of the experiment performed. From this it follows that either the second postulate of the SRT is incorrect, or its physical meaning needs some special explanations.



Used in the experiment light sources. Ultraviolet or the most common lamp 18 watts. Option – a miniature halogen light bulb.



As the saying goes, “Ein Versuch ist kein Versuch” (search-so search), and therefore I put the second experience with a neon lamp, fundamentally changing its conditions. The main element is now a glass prism, differently deflecting the rays of light with different wavelengths. If the speed of light is greater than  $C$ , the spectrum shifts to the violet side. If it is less than  $C$ , a “red shift” occurs, as when observing a receding radiation source. But, this is not the Hubble effect. I place the neon lamp so that the plane of the electrodes is perpendicular to the pinhole screen. When you turn on the lamp, a light spot appears on the screen. After the polarity is reversed, the beam shifts by 24 angular minutes. Deviation error 4 minutes. Using the known formulas, we calculate that in this case the change in the speed of light is 520 km / s., With an error of 85 km / s.

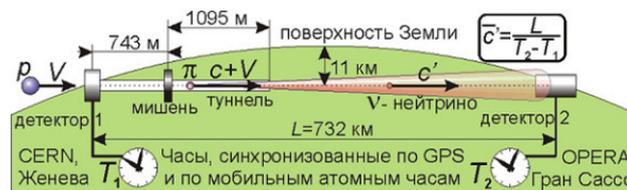
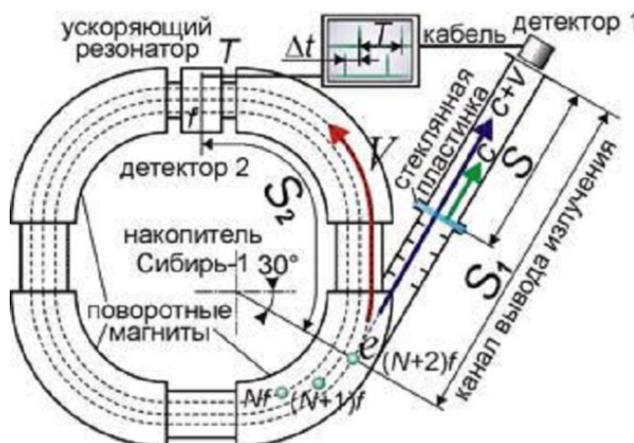


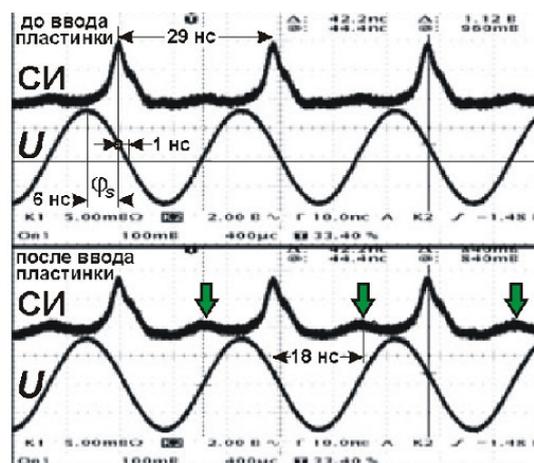
Схема нейтринного эксперимента: измерение времени пролёта нейтрино в подземном лабиринте.

The scientists from the OPERA group in the Italian Gran Sasso, unlike the author of this article, have the opportunity to conduct truly direct measurements of the velocity of microparticles. Neutrino either does not have a rest mass, like a quantum of light, or it does. Definitely, like a photon, it rushes constantly with speed  $C$ . The speed of the source itself does not matter. At least, so considered. Using synchronized detectors, Italian physicists discover the existence of “small neutrons” moving at a speed exceeding  $C$  at 7.5 km. with. The possible error is less than such a deviation by three orders of magnitude. The publication will take place in 2011, and causes a flurry of criticism. Experimenters have an awkward excuse. (I suppose the figure is clear and without translation)



In Russia, a direct measurement based on the scheme proposed by the author was made by the masters of academic science. Of course, without reference to articles in the journal “Technology-Youth.” This is evidenced by the publication of Academician RAS E. Aleksandrov in the journal Science and Life, No. 8, 2011. The modest discharge lamp of an amateur is replaced here

by a magnificent synchrotron, a cardboard screen and a camera obscura – photo sensors with high-speed oscillographs. So: “... As a pulsed light source, we used a synchrotron radiation source (SR) – the Siberia-1 electron storage ring. The SI of electrons accelerated to relativistic speeds (close to the speed of light) has a wide spectrum from the infrared and visible to the X-ray range. The radiation propagates in a narrow cone tangentially to the trajectory of electrons along the lead channel and is output through the sapphire window into the atmosphere. There the light is collected by a lens on a photocathode of a fast photo detector. A beam of light on the way in vacuum could overlap with a glass plate inserted with a magnetic drive. At the same time, according to the logic of the ballistic hypothesis, the light that had supposedly had doubled speed of  $2C$ , after the window should have acquired the usual speed  $C$ ”. ... Of course, experience shows the speed of light, within the error of 0.5%, equal to the constant  $C$ . What is interesting, in the experiment of Russian academics, the question is not even raised to remove light from elementary particles moving in the opposite direction. Corpuscles rotate in the accelerator exclusively counterclockwise, at different speeds. There are no reports that the experiment was carried out with light from particles accelerated by, say, half, three-quarters of the standard speed in the synchrotron. A simple comparison of the results on the screen of a speed oscilloscope would dot all I. Probably, such an adjustment is simply impossible. The only element of the experience here is the glass plate. However, by whom and where does it say that such a deadly screen can align the speed of photons to the standard  $C$ ?

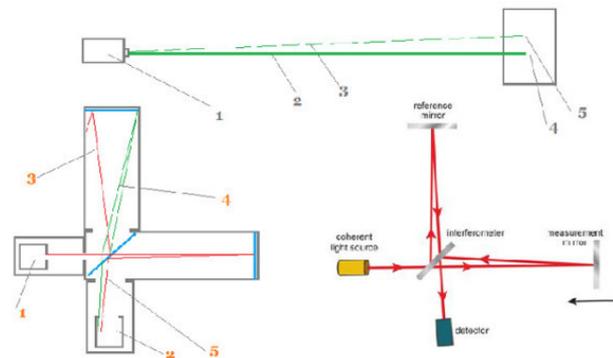


This is the screen of a two-beam high-speed oscilloscope. Top –  $U$  – reference sine wave of particle revolutions inside the synchrotron (voltage, which is one and the same),  $СИ$  – curve from the Cherenkov radiation sensors. The pulses are triangular in shape. This is the data obtained from the set, the package of particles. Standard values are displayed by burst poppies. Below – the screen after the glass plate gets in the way of radiation. It seems that scientists consciously move away from the question of measuring the speed of light in a direct way. Perhaps glass is an analogue of condensed ether, according to some hypotheses, enveloping the globe and so leveling the speed of light to a known constant. This is all well and interesting, but it has nothing to do with the confirmation of the well-known postulate of SR. If we talk about the disc as a substitute for ether, then, according to the opinion of S. Semikov, the Ritz ballistic theory enthusiast, the scientists of the Siberian academic campus should have used more and more dense screens. Details you can find on his (very informative) site.

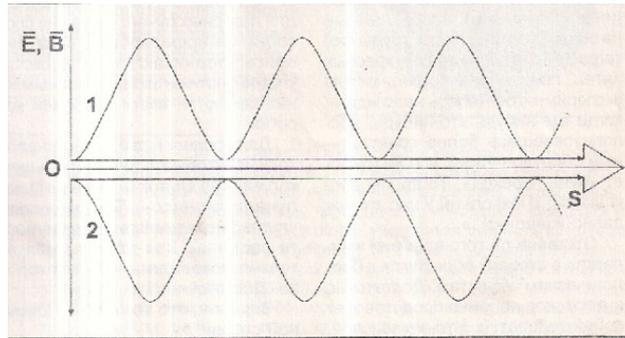


If we suddenly find out that the speed of light is added to the speed of the source, saying simply: “What will we have from this?”. The first – the system of high-speed space communications. To Mars, the light (radio signal) is 12 minutes. The same back. Almost half an hour is too much to effectively control the rover or aircraft from Earth. Plasma antennas, emitting radio waves accelerated in the right direction by the particles, reduce the message time almost by half. In addition, studies that are no longer limited by the principle of SRT will surely reveal new, surprising, and demanded qualities of light.

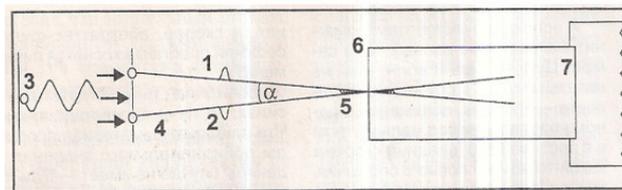
## The world in a new light



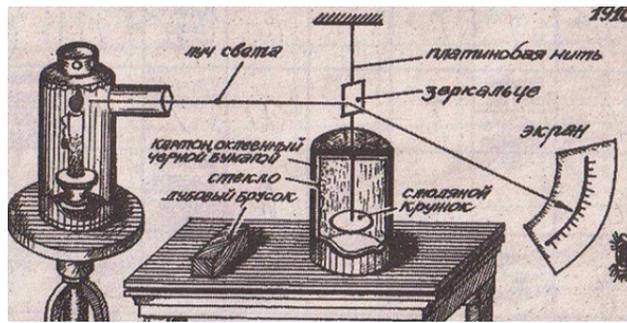
Let us analyze once again one of the fundamental experiments of modern physics. Is there an ether, a kind of ocean in which light waves roll? The classical scheme of the Michelson-Morley interferometer. The light beam is divided in half by a semi-transparent tilted mirror. One ray goes to meet the flow of ether, then back. Its speed varies. The second beam is perpendicular to the flow and therefore, as experimenters suggest, it serves as a kind of benchmark for the speed of a light wave. If the speeds do not match, the observed interference pattern should change. In the author's figure, on the lower left, it is represented that the position, as if the rays pass strictly perpendicular paths, is incorrect. During the course along the interferometer arms, the rays are deflected by the ether stream. Waves entering the detector are initially deflected towards the flow of ether. The scheme for constructing a real interference pattern is much more complicated than Michelson's drawings. In addition, according to the above reasoning about the Mössbauer effect, which makes observable photons only having a "standard C" speed, in any case, only light waves having a strictly 300 thousand km are clearly recorded. with. 1. Light source 2. Detector (screen for observing the interference pattern). 3. Beam, initially reflected perpendicular to the interferometer arm, and deflected by the ether stream to the left. 4. The beam emitted towards the flow of the ether, and therefore participating in the construction of the interference pattern. 5. The beam reflected from the mirror of the interferometer arm, presumably directed along the stream. This beam is also bent by the ether. Figure above. The experience of the author, with the deviation of the laser beam, presumably due to the enthusiasm of the ether. 1. Laser (rigidly fixed, having a remote power source and switch, laser pointer). 2. Laser beam when turned on at 9 am. 3. The beam when the laser is turned on at 17 o'clock. For clarity, the angle of deflection of the beam is increased. 4. Place the beam mark on the screen at 9 am. 5. Place the mark of the beam at 17 o'clock. The screen and the laser are separated by a distance of 90 m. The difference in the positions of the light spot in the morning and evening (during the five days of the study) is 3 cm. If the ether is carried along by the beam, the flow velocity is 100 km. with. This value is in good agreement with the speed of the Earth's orbit around the center of the Galaxy, 200—220 km. with. (considering that the natural turnover of the device with the planet during this time is an angle of 90 degrees). Why did they not notice this before? In any operation of laser communication systems, the system is "displayed to zero", automatically or manually. This rule applies to all instruments, and is generally considered the norm. A more plausible explanation. During the day, the air in the room where the experiments are conducted gets warm. An air lens is formed that distorts the beam. And yet, I suppose, this experience is interesting. At least, nothing of the kind has been found on the Web.



The original idea of one of the experiments of the author. Rays (waves) of coherent (laser) light, slightly shifted relative to each other by the interference grating, should be folded in antiphase and simply disappear. In this form, they do not interact with matter. Therefore, gradually divided, the rays should appear behind any screens – which is in itself very curious. A diagram of the possible disappearance of the rays is presented (of the two components of the electromagnetic wave, the vectors B and E, only one is shown



The scheme of the experimental setup for obtaining “black rays” (for clarity, the angle of convergence of the rays is greatly increased). 1,2 – antiphase rays 3. source of coherent rays (laser) 4. phase shift device (diffraction grating) 5. start of the “black zone” 6. screen (foil) 7. photosensitive material (“Konica”, 400 units). The light that appeared behind the screen – aluminum foil, would have to be fixed in a few hours by photographic film. However, neither an increase in the shutter speed, nor a change in the length of the tube lens, yielded a result. In the process of work, a persistent feeling arose that the dark zones in the beam of the beam are not formed at all by the addition of light waves. They appear due to the fact that the direction of flight of photons determines the interference grid. Something like this is indicated in the textbooks of physics – “there is nothing there,” without any further explanation. What is the interference grid in our view? A set of identical strips. They spread light into the spectrum, give dark and light stripes, even if the light does not have a high initial coherence. The strips are like piano strings, responding to each other’s vibrations. One thing is clear: mutually similar “bars” of the lattice are interconnected, and distribute light only in selected directions. Are they unique? Apparently not. These are similar material objects from a great many. They do not belong to the microworld, they have a length and width that is visible to the eye. Any mutually similar objects illuminated by a single point source of light are synchronized. Note that the rays of two lasers, equal in wavelength and amplitude, directed at one point at a small angle of convergence, do not add up. There are no such cases, how many do not adjust the mirrors. Classical superposition of light waves does not work. The excited atoms of lasers themselves, feel the presence of their twin microparticles in another object, and do not send photons to where, having been combined in the opposite phase with rays of similarity, they could violate the law of energy conservation.



A superlight or pre-light quantum exists, obeys the ballistic law of addition of speeds, but it is rather difficult to weed out and register. It is important not only what to look at, but also HOW and WHAT. To “catch” a conventional superlight signal is just the same as trying to fix x-rays with an electronic camera. Let us turn to the article by V. Belyaev, published in “TM” No. 9, distant Olympic 1980. The author reproduces the experiments of prof. N. Myshkina (as well as, to some extent, V. Crookes), produced at the beginning of the twentieth century. The disk, suspended on a thin, non-counter-tightening thread, for no apparent external reason, periodically rotates through one or another angle. These movements correlate with solar activity, the position of the moon, even when the torsion balance is in the basement, protected from electromagnetic and heat fluxes. As a first approximation, torsion balance is the sensor of the hidden component of the light beam. Unlike the thinnest translucent petal, which measures pressure in the most famous experiments of academician P. Lebedev, our recorder is a rather massive screen. I (R.W.) did not manage to measure the pressure of the light beam behind an obstacle (but this is how the attraction of parallel plates in air was revealed). Everything is somewhat more complicated. However, the topic is interesting.

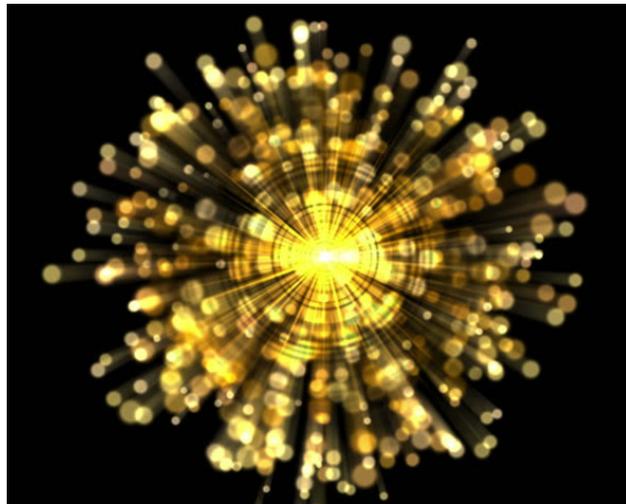


.What else might look like sensors that are configured to “hidden” light? Let us turn to the “unformatted” experiments of astrophysics N. Kozyrev to determine the path of a star in the sky. Let us reject theorizing about the “effect of Time on physical processes,” leaving a pure experiment. So, the academician directs a telescope at a remote star. Focuses the thermal resistor in the eyepiece focus. The change in the resistance of the sensor does not occur in a thin surface layer (as in a “normal” photocell), but over the entire volume of this relatively massive object. And – the signal is recorded on the already traveled path of the star. Option – we already know the torsional scales with the screen. According to our opinion, this way the detector captures the author’s “superluminal” and “pre-light” photons. A device made according to a similar scheme, it must be assumed, can “see” a light bulb even behind a dense wall. The study of the hidden light can open new horizons. In the practical plane, this is primarily the creation of instruments capable of shining through various objects with ordinary light, without the use of X-rays.

## Energy is coming back. Is always

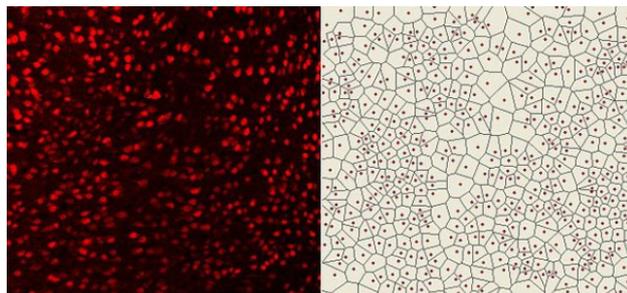


...How to return the energy scattered in space, as if asleep, dissolved in the hustle of particles? There are probably natural processes that increase its quality to its original value. These are not complex devices. Everything happens as if by itself. It is necessary only to be able to see. A boiled kettle placed on the table gives off energy to the table, air currents, etc. It cools down with time. Movement of molecules is distributed in the environment. Energy of high order is replaced by a uniform thermal background. Is the reverse process possible? Whether impulses of the environment will be transferred to a teapot. Will it boil up for no apparent reason right on the kitchen table? The question is strange. But this is exactly what should happen if there is a circulation of energy in nature from the beginning of time. One of the first publications of the author on this topic is an article in TM, No. 4, 2000:

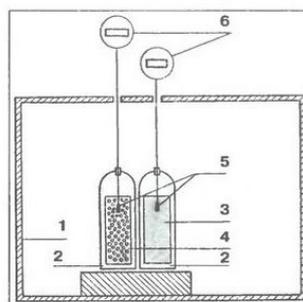


“What is the difference between the object of the macrocosm, the monolith, and the dust cloud obtained as a result of its long grinding and subsequent shaking?” It is well known: the area of contact with the medium of another phase, for example, with gas. That is why chemical reactions occur in powders that do not affect monoliths at all – iron filings burn in the air, whereas iron nails – except in pure oxygen... But the question is what happens when grinding a monolith or, conversely, sticking together dust again in the monolith with an absorption spectrum? Let us call for help the laws of quantum physics. In the monolith, the spectrum runs through all the energy levels, which – theoretically – as many as the atoms in the body. In a gas, individual atoms emit independently, only at several levels. But when neighboring atoms appear, the levels shift so as not to repeat each other,

the prohibition principle introduced at the beginning of the 20th century works. Wolfgang Pauli: there can not be interconnected atoms, the energy parameters of which are completely the same. But the powder is an intermediate between gas and solid. Apparently, a sharp boundary, on which the properties vary in steps, cannot be drawn. And accordingly, the spectrum of the dust cloud, as the particles are crushed, will approach the spectrum of the gas. But what happens if you thicken it to the volume of the original monolith? When merging, for example, a hundred particles, each energy level will immediately take a hundred atoms. To restore order, adopted in the microcosm, each of these supersaturated levels will tend to split into a hundred isolated lines of the spectrum. The most natural way to restore the energy hierarchy for atoms of the newly formed monolith is to emit a certain number of electromagnetic quanta. Consequently, a condensed cloud of dust will become generally colder than the environment.



Are we, people, the same hubs? Than our cells are not isolated “specks of dust”, separated by membranes? But the permeability of membranes is constantly changing. And are not many properties of living organisms that are not amenable to modern science associated with the similar unification of many millions of “dust particles”?”



Continuation – in the article “Energy Hubs”, “TM” No. 6, 2002, already based on practical, not thought experiments. 1. cabinet with thermal insulation 2. Dewar vessels 3. continuous medium (water) 4. porous medium 5. electronic thermometers (error not more than 0.02 C) 6. temperature sensors. Two vessels – one with a porous medium, the other – with a solid, are located in a heat-insulated cabinet. The temperature of the internal environment is measured every 20 minutes using thermocouples. It turns out that the temperature in a tank with a granular medium (wet sand, etc.) changes abruptly. The continuous medium produces a flat temperature graph, without bursts and any periodicity. Porous, granular matter has the property to organize, that is, to collect energy in a certain space and time. It is probably its property that manifests itself at a different scale. Local heating occurs in a handful of sand, porous clay, one to two degrees, and over large areas. The temperature in such anomalies suddenly rises by tens, maybe hundreds of degrees. So the high level energy returns to the world. By ordering matter in a certain way, it is possible to achieve a predictable release of heat or cold in certain areas. Covered in feedback, the system creates a cold-warm pulsation. From this process you can get a steady flow of energy. The ordering can be done on the macroscopic (fractions of a millimeter) and micro levels (the distance between the atoms of the crystal). In the latter case,

we seek “eternal sunshine.” In the first approximation, the system of concentration looks like the organization of flows of a homogeneous, initially separated substance to a certain common point, a kind of “heart”, followed by separation.

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